Our Tennessee Correspo of Memphis—Its Early Settlement—Its Popula-Banks, Churches and Trade—State Cansass— maidates & Maurans, May 4, 1856

In 1584 (to be in the mode) Queen Elizabeth author sed Sir W. Raleigh to "discover and occupy such remote athen and barbarous lands, not possessed by Chris-m people, as to him should seem good." What is now the State of Tennessee was within that charter; but ough I may not exactly say that Tennessee has moved, 36 has certainly seen a great many May days stace that time. Here, for instance, is Memphis, a city of 20,000 imbabiliants, publishing four daily papers, containing ight banks, one theatre, ten churches, one prison, and If its four thousand houses only one market "to let," and being financially, as a corporate body, two hundred and being financially, as a corporate cost, we admits dellars ahead of independence at the last pay day, omitting, however, the interest on some railroad bonds which, being a species of speculation, cannot yet be called debt—sufficiently far from heathendem or bar-

This city is very prosperous in every way, and very healthy-the mortality being so slight that the per cestage is a fraction. It is to a great extent the resting seeson. Business goes along smoothly, and though its pace be not the slashing one of Eastern cities, it is one that will last longer. I say prosperous in every way, as indeed it is at present, though there are some who be gis to leok forward to financial embarrassments, and who say that, tranquil as things have been hitnerto, these difficulties after which New York is just beginning to breathe freely, are just developing themselves bere, and that if the present crop be not a good one, a grand "smash" must be the consequence. The present exceeding drought makes this hope almost a forlors are a contrast to this view, the report of the Memphia and Charleston Railroad, just sent in, congratulates the direction upon having presed through these difficulties sately, and looks forward to good times. When thus road is finished Memphis will be within three days of New York.

then sately, and looks forward to good times. When road is finished Memphis will be within three days at New York.

The newspapers are having a war with the Aldermen about the Navy Yard, which they wish to have re-ceded to the general government, it having been ceded to the city in the absence of an appropriation. The Aldermen have refused to make the cession. The two gubernational dayse are at present canvassing the State, and the papers are with them. Of the four morning papers published here—The Eagle and Enquirer, The Whig The American and The Appeal—three are in the interest of that abliquitous fam. It has school boy's rhyme used to eay 'Mammy, mammy,' look at Sam,' but it would seem that in these days.' Mamma, mammy,' would have to have weanerful eyes to obey that filhal injunction. The aggregate circu aton of these four dathes is 15,000, whence you may inter that the dwelters in and about Memphis are a reading people. The American and Whig, as their mames import are devoted to progress and a majority. The Enquirer, which has air of the divisor thousand subscribers, believes that the United States is destined to 'above'b' Cuba, and that Mr. Gentry ought to be the most Governor of Tennessee. In preference to 'Mr. An drew Sack coat Theoretic White-Sanis Johnson,'' Mr Goutry being, in the Enquirer's epinion, ''as maturally opposed to Johnson at light to darkness as true patriotism to false demagogury, high principles to low soull duggery.''

Mr. Gentry is the American candidate, and is in favor

Ingery," and principles to low soull
Mr. Gentry is the American candidate, and is in fayor
of a prehibitory law, Johnson belongs to the "Old
Guara," (so old that it seems to be rotten,) and as for
the prehibitory law, "is not sure that be understands
the question."

s question."
These three papers will support "the candidate," and unphis may be looked upon as a Knew No:hing strong-lid. The Daily Appeal is devoted to Johnson and the

The river is at present in a good state, but is said to be failing. Accounts from all around the country complain of the drought. Business in cotton is dull.

A small paragraph in one of this moraing's papers seems to indicate that the Wood-en head of your city government is appreciated here:—"A fille de joie was arrected last night. We are glad to see that our officers use determined to stop this street walking." G. H. MEMPHIS, May 6, 1855.

A River View of Hemphis-The Streets of the City-Fire Alarms-Railroads in Prospect.

ng the Mississippi boatmen, a look at the "Bluff is a traditionally beautiful sight. "Thus the shild imposes on the man;" the belief is evidently the palie of a former time. Viewed from above "the Island." a long way up the river, where the city, lying in an amphitheatre, is only to be seen by proxy in the shape of half a dezen steeples, it looks well enough—you see so little of it. But getting sufficiently near to see them clearly, I can't say that I think its lauded "bluffs" calto have any other effect than to bluff off the previcualy well inclined traveller. Any one who will observe he current pictures of the battle-ground at Buena Vista and imagine a few steeples and roofs over where the sountains stand, may form a tolerably clear idea of how rallies and ridges appears in the streets and bluffs as the drests run down to the river, with the exception that fis are something more squarely out. uses that he by the river, and the hill through hich the streets are cut, being once passed, a very Morent view is presented; and whoever judged of is city from the river, seeing it here will one he represent

The first street is Main street, which runs parallel sith the river, and is about three miles in length. For you makes it is lined with stores on both soes, all of hem goed looking ones, and some of them very splential. On this street, and between it and the river, is the mainsas of the city, with the exception of some manuscharing establishments—car houses, mostly.

This street crossed, the stranger begins to wonder where are the 20,000 inhabitants—for appearances in inhabitants—the service of the stranger begins to wonder where are the 10 to 10

where are the 20,000 innationals—for appearances intente that he is in the suburbe. But he will wander on and on, taking a very long walk, and still be in the suburbe; and if he measures it, as I did, he will come to the conclusion that it is a suburban city, and is spread over a larger area than any other of equal population in the Union. This effect is produced by the circumstance that every house has a garden around it, and no "peut up Ution" of a garden, either; but a wise, free space, with room not only for roses and runners, that are there in abundance, but for plenty of trees, in which Carolina mocking birds are winsting all day long. The perfume from these gardens is delictous, and makes mere breathing a luxury. A fine feature of the city attendant on the gardens is the gatherings that take place on the secons in the evening. White dresses show through two green leaves, and sweet voices come out on the perfumed air, and very pleasant is the sight and sound thereof. For a custom or fashion not much dissimilar mee an ancient history of New York, by one D. Kaickschocker.

famed air, and very pleasant is the sight and sound thereof. For a cantom or fashiom not mach dissimilar see an ancient history of New York, by one D. Kaick-cubocker.

The huxury of breathing spaken of has, however, one drawback; the streets are not paved, and in dry weather there is a continual cloud of dust. It is quite as head the other way is wet weather, for the mud is anneased. There is no stone fit for paving nearer than Camberland river, and the city does not choose to incur a debt, which loose like a mistaken economy. Owing to the dust, moustaches are in good reputs.

In this city mules are used almost entirely for drawing. They are very small ones generally, but seem to work well and to be kept in admirable condition. They present a remarkable contrast to the bone-racks that fill the streets of New York.

There was a fire here yesterday; loss between five and six thousand dollars. Giving the alarm for a fire is a pseudiar institution. A half dozen beds ring off all at once, and indiscriminately commencing at their highest mots, and in a rapid succession of about twenty strokes tapering down to nothing. It's more sorthy of Chinament han anybody else; but it is good in so far as it is impossible to mistake the ringing of a fire alarm for anything else. There is no system of ringing by district. Day before yesterday the engines were run around town for an hour, looking for a fire, when the belis stopped ringing, and the firemen went home.

Strawberries are an every day reality.

Great homors are claimed prespectively for this city. When all the projected railroads are added to those already a toking for a fire, when the belis stopped ringing, and the firemen went home.

Strawberries are an avery day reality.

Great homors are claimed prespectively for this city. When all the projected railroads are added to those already a folking the position and finished except seventy miles, makes a straight connection, make a largedy a token by rempile system. The Memphis and Charleston road, now in operation and fin

BOLIVAR, Tonn., May 12, 1855. Bolivan, Tean., May 12, 1855.

Bide from Somerville to Bolivar - Bountry Somers—Agricultural Rules—The Town of Medon.

The distance from Somerville to Bolivar is twenty.

neven miles, but the railroad has yet to be built; and

though there is a hack running, in the meantime the arrangements are not convenient; for though the afore-said back runs every day, to borrow the k runs every day, to borrow the admirable ex planation of my informant, of course it can't run but one way in one day—a position which I venture to say no reasonable man would undertake to dispute; such, as nearly as may be learned, thus far, is the general state ravelling all over Tennessee; many of the large towas are only to be reached by private conveyance. The opinion prevalent here of the system of railroads of which Memphis is to be the centre, is very different from that in the city. Tennessee is a very good State for

the traveller—en paper.

The rice is through portions of Fayette and Hardeman sounties, and though the road is somewhat rough, is a very fine one. The beautifully broken surface of the country, the deep green of the foliage and the bril-

liancy of the sky, make fine food for the cyc, and realizes all that can possibly be said for the rich warmth of Seuthern accessry. A thing that frequestly gives a solemn and desolats appearance to the country, is the manner in which the land is cleared. They never fell the tree, but scathe it, and leave it standing; and so you see whole fields of blasted trunks, standing like very melancholy memitors, with the waving grain at their feet. Either the architectural taste of the people of these parts is not at a very high state, or they are exceedingly indifferent to appearance. You may frequestly see a very pretty hours, that in a proper position would appear admirably, but you always see it hid away and the whole view about it merred by the proximity of the useightly though comfortable "cabins" of fire. Stowe's relations. The houses do not always loot well, however; in some instances it is citiouit to bit which is the cabin of the proprietor. There are in Hardsman county some very fine growing heeges, mostly of the Osage grange. The Cherokee rose, also, makes a beaut falone, but takes up too much room for the consideration of any Eastern farmer. Had not for tune made me a Cortlandt, I'd hedge my farm with that for its name.

They plough very lightly here, and the first heavy rain that comes washes at the soil off into a bottom. Singular as this may sound to one amacquainted with the construction of the country, is appears plainly enough to the observer. I have seen fitty instances where bottoms were beautifully firtile, and all about them the uplands were hare clay banks without a particle of veystation. A planter remarked to be considered that uplands raised the best cotton, but nobody believes that now."

The weather, for the past three or four days, has been quiet code, with a airrough north wind. Overcon's are to stores in use, but they have those glorious great first on the manner. The cold is attributed to the heavy hall storms they have had sout afteen miles above this. The cover is a tripe of the series

which I am sure Nesucassanders miles above this. It is what is Eastern parlance would be called "a one horse place." Two men, who looked live the lawyer and the doctor, were pitching pennies in front of the church when I was there, and that was all that was going on.

G. H.

BROWNSVILLE, Haywood Co., Tenn., May 14, 1855. The Town of Brownsville—Its Situation and Society— Public Buildings and Churches—A Western Graveyard -A Law Office and Politicians:-

All the towns in Tennessee are county towns. As a natural consequence, they are somewhat few and rathe far between. They are not like angels visits. They are almost all alike, and this,—though having a population of 1,200, is larger than the majority—is a fair sample of

them all, as I have seen them.
A court house, built of brick, with a "green" about it, and encircled by a white railing, is the central and principal point. About this the town is built, in a square, each of whose four sides face the court house. Not having much necessity to cramp themselves, the space between the different parts of this square and the court house, is a respectably wide one, and has a plea-sant, free appearance. On this square is generally al-most all the business of the town, and on busy days, or times when there is anything extra going on, this space presents quite an annimated scene—for here every one who enters town ties his horse, and comes as to a rialto, where he is sure to find who er whatever he wasts. Sunburned farmers, common place lawyers shabby shopmen, idle hotel keepers, ragged boys, and busy darkies, here "mingle mingle," and go dodging about before horses, and between wheels, now lost, now seen, till they become almost as be vildering to the eys as those wheels that toy shop keepers post in th windows at heliday times, that present a continual sucession of acute angles running into one another, always

windows at heliday times, that present a continual succession of acute angles running into one another, always appearing, and always going. Not such an appearance, however, do these equares present on three hundred of the three hundred and sixty five days. The dwelling houses and churches are generally down the few streets that run off from this central point; the former, except in very rare instances, are of wood—generall? neet, pleasant little places, with nice gardens, and almost everything that Mr. Kit Cosy "would call comfortable?"—except their locathy and the morning papers; with the latter, wood and brick have a division, although not always a "ravishing division."

Some of the churches are most unblessed looking edifices But I have seen two, not far from here, that think looked more like churches than anything I ever saw before; not so much for the edifices, worth were simple and primitive, but for their positions. They were both far out in the woods, where the woods were wild, half a dozu miles from any town and three or four from a house, alone with the sunshine and the shade—the moonlight and the morn—with nothing near but the solemn old outs about and the high clouds above, and the very air around seemed still and hely. They were churches. Men may go into those churches in the city that are built in the same row with high brick houses, from which you can scarcely tell tham, and hardly note the difference between going into the dwelling or technically in the same row with the high content of the churches in the city that are built in the same row with night brick houses, from which you can scarcely tell tham, and hardly note the difference between going into the dwelling or technical—go into either with the same thoughts or feelings; but nothing short of a cast iron specimen could detail to consider the church, somehew, as something relating to death, and the graveyard always comes with

relating to death, and the graveyard always comes with it is one's thoughts.

I saw two of the ordinary grave yards one morning, with prettily fluiptured monuments, affectionate inacriptions, pleuty of flowers, and all that, and the same evening I saw a singular contrast to them both—a graveyard in the wroots, though not near to either of the churches. It seemed to be a private one; and a more desoiste and melauchely loving spot I do not wish to see. It was in the wroods, though not far from the road, and about a

in the woods, though not near to either of the caurches it seemed to be a private one; and a more desolate and melaucholy looking spot I do not wish to see. It was in the woods, though not far from the road, and about a dosen yards aquare, enclosed by a rough piece of snake rence, three or four rails high. Within it were eight graves, only distinguished from the common surface of dead kaves, from the rain, owing to their slight elevation, having washed them clear, and by there being, at the head and foot of each, a little piece of atoms—in some places scarcely discernable—like the fragment of a figs stone criven into the ground. And the cypress trees that grew around and on the spot, met so closely at the top that he ray of sunshine could possibly touch the earth. It was a melancholy spot—no inscriptions, no sunshine, no flowers—nothing at all but death—nothing except those and cypress trees, more like death than life. I douldn't help thinking of Allan Ramsay's wish to lie "where the daisis would grow over his head." There was no one by who have waight of the place. I think they must have been the graves of strangers, for no man who had the choice of another spot, would bury his relative there. But I am leaving the town.

I have given you its general appearance ordinarily, and to some degree extraordinarily. To day is one of the three hundred days, and the town is not alive with visiters, business, or aught else that I can discover. It is not midday. A few lary looking horses, with scarcely animation enough to brush wway the files, are standing tied out in the "space." Here and there a storekeeps leans listlessly in his door way; at intervals some years will creas the space and disappear as the windew ledge rises between him and the line of my vision—and this is all, except the group gathered yonder, where a shingle of very modest dimensions announces a law office. There, in the shade of a tew locust trees, seated on the stoop, leaning against the wall, and on obairs, in every variety of position, sideways, str

and the rich isings of a little universe, are accessed as thrown open, prople walk out, and everything seems different; but it is still very dull. Life here is a very slow thing; and some of the people themselves are willing to acknowledge that they can scarcely "keep roul and body together"—a circumstance that, in many instances, seems to be sufficiently evident. G. H.

TRENTON, Gibson Co, Tenn., May 20, 1955.
Rural Scenery—Snakes, Toucks, and Porkers—Myriade of
Locusts—Forming and Factories.

If there were as many streams as there are bridges,
West Tennessee would be a well watered country; but
the bridges span dry gullies, in some places bare and
sun-baked white, and in others green and overgrawn
with plants that flourish best where there is least water.
Speaking of touch, makes come up very naturally. Speaking of toads, snakes come up very naturally.
There are none here at all. It is doubtless attributable to the circumstance of the farmers turning their hogs loose in the woods. A snake had better meet St. Patrick than a porker. No smake, not even his majesty with the rattle, stands the slightest chance with a h.g. By no snake, I mean 'none of our North American kinds. St. Patrick didn't have anacondas to deal wish, which was probably a good thing for his reputation. But the voice or the toad is not the only strange noise

in the woods this season. All day when the sun is shining you hear a ceaseless sound, something too sharp to be called a hum, and not unlike the distance-deadened noise of a saw mill. It comes from the lecusts, that are now appearing in myriads. Owing to some accident of the season, they were almost entirely destroyed at their last periodical appearance, and this is the fourteenth year since they have been numerous. All day the sound seems to vibrate without pause, for in the myriads the stopping or beginning of one is not to be noted. Of four that I caught, every one had a perfectly distinct letter W on each wing. With more or less regularity in various instances, the filing tissue of the wing is intersected by a veiny shore, till it presents about the same outline as the feathersed wing of a bird. Consequently, where what would appear to be the roots of one row of feathers meet the points of the next row, the wing is traversed by a six gay line. This kins fermy the letter W three times. From this, the appearance of the letter would not seem to be anything strange; but, while all the others over the wing so not differ in color from the membrase, the letter that is measured the point and is meet to be called a hum, and not unlike the distance-deadened

correctly and regularly formed, is perfectly black—the brack stopping exactly where that letter scops, and the least abu-de seing frem it like a faint halo, a little way into the tiasse. This distinctive mark renders the letter plainly perceptible when the wing is held up at a distance from which the ordinary abres cannot be seen. It wou'd be difficult to say what parapose, in the economy of is sect life this appearance can pessibly serve. The locusts are about two inches long, with a heavy black hody and large red syos. They are in the wowls yet—but considerable ravages among the fruit trees may reasonably be appeated. There is much harm from various destructive insects this season. I spoke with a farmer of Dickson equally, who has had almost every stalk of twelve acres of cornieviled by the "cut worm" an insect called the "army worm" is distinguishing himself in the same service. Wheat is thought new to be out of danger. Much of it is quite yellow. There will probably be a great deal of wheat and core raised this year, as, owing to the comparative railure of the last season, every one has put in twice his usual quantity. The season is backward with tobacco; the plants are not yet set out. The "Gooda peas" (more favorably knewn to the dwellers in cities as "peanuis") are just up.

Tratton is a town of handsome dwellings, and a very little business. About thirteen miles below treaton is the spine'n said weaving factory of Mr. Shaw, a ploneer in that line. The factory contains forty looms, (made at histeaway, New York,) each capable of turning out sixty yards a day, though the average of work deas is but 1,200 yards of the coarse cotton cloth hown as Oreaburga, or Lowells. When it is considered that this cloth is all sold for consumption in the neighborheed, the factory will be looked upon as quite as institution. There are \$30,000 invested in it, at present paying two two two percents. At this rate it will be wendered that they are not numerous; but it is comparatively a new thing hereabouts. Many women as ill

Our North Carolina Correspondence. CHAPEL HILL. (N. C.) June 7, 1855.
The State University—Its Location and First Graduates
—Northern and Southern Interes's—Commencement Ex-

ercises-The Sermon, Declamations, and Dialectic Ad-The University of North Carolina, located in the small

jet beautiful village of Chapel Hill, is the institu-tion of the State, and perhaps I should do other colleges no injustice by saying it is the institution of the Scuth. Organized in the year 1795, the old poplar tree is still standing in the Campus under which the trus-tees held their first deliberations. The college grounds comprise about tweive acres of high lauds, filled with shade trees, native to the soil. The regularity of an artificial grove is thus lost, but the full beauty of both The first graduates were in 1798. Taking the table of

matriculants as the basis of an opinion, the college seemed to move steadily on, increasing in strength and influence, from its organization up to 1824. For the next twenty-four years it seems to have passed through a variety of adverse fortunes, and the year 1848 gave it less matriculants than 1824. But the fostering care of the State, wise councils, and a full and a highly compe tent corps of professors and tutors, with a very full and rigid course of studies, placed the University in a position to command the patronage of those wh would have their sons educated in an institution the highest order. Since 1848 the number of matricolants has more than doubled, and last year the cata logue gives us-Seniors 55, juniors 56, sophomores 92 freshman, 96; partial course, 13; law students, 12. Total, 324. But there is another reason why this college, and most of those in the South, are now prosper well-a reason which should make the fanatical abol tionist of the North pause in his mad ravings agains an institution of which he knows little or nothing. few years since a large proportion of these who received a collegiate education obtained it at some Northern institution; now, the number is very small. Self-respect, self-preservation, have driven them to patronise home colleges. If those who prate so much about slavery, and colleges. If those who prate so much about slavery, and deal out such anathemas upon every slaveholder who decomes within the hearing of their voices, would have half the self-respect, or would ascertain what slavery is, not from abolition books made to prejudice the pub-lic sentiment, but by actual observation and minging with the slaveholders and the slaves, they would coase to be kestile against the South on account of a domestic institution recognised and protected by our common con-stitution. Northern interest also demands a cesestion of these hostilities. But more on this point at some future time.

night, June 4, by a sermon before the graduating class, by the Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, D. D., of Columbia, 3 C. Text, John 6; 68, 69. "Then Simon Peter answered him, Lord, to whom shall we go? thon has! the words of eternallife. And we believe, and are sure that thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God." This sersion was one of the very best, in every respect, that it has been my good fortune to listen to, (and I have listened to many of those who rank among the first theologians of our country) I had taken very full notes, but finding it impossible two the aermon or its author justice, the reader must be content with this passing notice.

Tuesday night, declamations from the freshman competitors.

Tuesday night, declamations from the freshmin coup-titors.

On Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies met to listen to an address from George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C. Mr. Davis is a man of rather small stature, modest and retiring in manners, and at first is not likely to favorably impress the mind of the stranger. But these defects, if such they are, are more than made up by a well stored and disciplined mind. He is yet quite a young man; but he has made his mark, and well may his State feel prond disciplined mind. He is yet quite a young man; but he has mach alse mark, and well may his State feel proud of such a good and noble son. His theme upon the cocasion was, "The Early Times and Men of the Lower Cape Fear." After a brief apology that one so young-coe needing instruction—abould be called upon to teach, his has been the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the historian of the United States (Bancret) he has the history has been much mutilated and impaired by the lapse of the history of the dignity of history. I assume the humble, but still pions duty, of connecting records facts—of perpetuating traditions, and of plucking away the moses which have gallesed on the tombs of some of our illustrious dead. (Cherrs) He then went on to opsis of the early settlement of the lower Cape Fear. I shall not aspire to the dignity of history. I assume the humble, but still pions duty, of connecting records facts—of perpetuating traditions, and of plucking away the moses which have gallesed on the tomber of the United States of the Un

Wilmington. Upon their arrival the term is filuminated.

Next day, with Colenel ashe at their head, the people
go in crowds to the Governor's heats, and demand of
him James Houston, the stamp master. Upon his refusal te deliver him up ferthwith, they set about to bura
his house ever his head. Terrified, the Governor at
langth compiles, and Houston is conducted to the Marhis House, where, in the presence of the assembled people, he is made to take the selemn oath never to execute
the daties of his office. Three giad hurrabs ring through
the old market bouse, and the stamp act falls stillborn
in North Carolina. (Cheera) And this was more than
ten years before the Declaration of Independence, nine
hefore the battle of Laxington, and searly eight before
the Boston Tae Party. The destruction of the tea was
done in the night by men in disguise, and history blazons
it, and New hingland beasts of it, and the fame of it is
world-wide. But this other act, more gallant and
daring, dene in open day by well known men, with arms
in their hands and under the king's flag—who rememhers or who tells of it? When will history do justice to
North Carolina? Never, till some faithful and loving son
of her own shall gird his loins to the test with unwearied
industry and ut filaching devotion to the honor of his
dear old mother.

For the next half hour the speaker enchained his andience with biographical, historical and traditional incid-nts aprepos to his subject. He then closed as fellows:—

My task, gentlemen, is accomplished—how feebly and

ence with biographical, historical and traditional incidents apropos to his subject. He then closed as follows:

My tank, gentlemen, is accomplished—how feebly and imperfectly sone know better than myself. My theme, though local, has been purely North Carolinian. And its purpese was, by some striking examples, not solitary in their greatness, but only shining pages of a luminous history, to show you how rich we are in all that manes the just and honorable pride of a people. The mosal strength of the true and loyal gentleman has no ingredient so powerful as an ever present pride of personal character. The man who lacks it may more without discredit on the plane of life's ordinary level; but he can never asceed to mountain toos, nor feast his soul with the glorious contemplation of great temptations nobly fought and conquered. Toe undefinable spirit of pairlytism has no element so powerful as a high and justifiable State pride. The citizen who cannot feel it may punctually pay his tithe of mint, annise and cummin, but in all the higher duties of citizenship he will meglect the weightier duties of the law. Ill fares it with the State which can appeal to its children by no nobler to than a "marrow affection for the spot where they were born."

While rejoicing, as North Carolinians, that the records of the past entitle you to the most honorable pride, remember that in so doing they call upon you for the exercise of the noblest patriotism. Keep ever green the memory of your illustrous dead. Let them live and ahine in your hearts forever; not prompting you to empty boasting, but quickening every generous impulse, and stirring is you the parest ambition. A rough field of battle awaits you. Arm for is nor. Make yourselves strong while yet the evil days come not. And while you stand bere upon the threshold of the world, and look ing abroad see wetting but the glad sunshine and the green leaves, and the still waters, and hear the singing birds, resolve to-day to be up to the highest mark of the duty which you one to yours nen.''
The speaker resumed his seat amid long continued ap
G. H. K.

Address to the Historical Society-Reminiscences
Oliver Cromwell-The Alumini Association-Soph mores, Bibles and a Ball-Dancing and Supper. On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, M., the Historical So-ciety was called to order by its President, Ex-Governor Manly, when a very able address was delivered by the Right Fev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D.

As his theme-Oliver Cromwell-was announced, the audience seemed a little disappointed; so much having been recently written upon the life and character of nate one for the occasion. Two centuries had elapse regard to him, though all he did was open to the study and scrutiny of all He belonged to an illiterate family, and it was his misfertune that his historian was his greatest enemy. If some dead men knew in what esti-

structor than he. His modes of correcting the wayward youths committed to his charge clabow him to be somewhat eccentric. One young man annoyed him by crowing like a cock—he put him in a large "coop," and made him crow for twelve hours without stopping. Two others would play cards—he kept them in a room for two days, with corn bread to eat and gold water to drink, and compelled them to play cards all the time, without a minute for aleep.

Wednerday night the Sophmore competitors held forth; but as I did not hear them, I have nothing to say of their efforts. Thursday was the great day for Young America. The day was fine, and the large chapel filled to overflowing, to hear the orations delivered by the graduating class. After these, fifty-three young gentlemen received the title of A. B. A new feature is here introduced in presenting the diplomas. The president, David L. Swate, L.L.D., in behalf of the faculty, presented each graduate with a teantiful copy of the fible.

I come now to speak of the last, though not least, of these annual feativities. Thursday night, the ball in honor of the graduating class was held in the college library room. The splendid hall, about forty by eighty feet, was trimmed with evergreess. By nine o'clock the hall was filled with the taleated and beautiful of the State. Among the distinguished mee observed upon the floor were Gen. G. Pillow, of Tennessee; Gov. Bragg, Hob. Wm. A. Graham, ex Gov. Morehead, and other ex Governors and Senators. This featival, I am told, always attracts the wealthy and beautiful false from all parts of the State—at any rate they were here on this occasion. The taste, richness and beauty of the ladder' dresses were only equalled by the weares—like sister virtues, each aderns and adds charms to the other. It might not be in good taste to designate any of the ladder' dresses were only equalled by the waters—like sister virtues, each aderns and adds charms to the other. It might not be in good taste to designate any of the ladies by mame; but I will say that t

Our Arkansas Correspondence. FORT SMITH, Arkansas, May 21, 1855.

Discovery of the Gold Mines—Their Productiveness—O nion of an Old Trapper-Companies Fitting Out-

Day's Work.
Believing that a few lines from this post, the outsid Believing that a few lines from this post, the outside crust of civilization, might prove of some interest to your many thousand readers who wish to make their fortunes, I take the liberty of dropping you a few lines by way of informing you of a new discovery of gold mines, discovered about four hundred miles northwest of this place, a partial description of which you have doubtless seen before this time in the St. Louis papers. Why Jesse Chisholm is here now, and I have just had a conversation with him: he is an old trapper, well conversation with him; he is an old trapper, well

Mr. Jesse Chisholm is here now, and I have just had a conversation with him; he is an old trapper, well acquainted with the region of country where the gold is said to have been discovered, and enterts as no doubt but that the gold mines on the Red Fork of the Arkansas are as rich as the richest mines of California. He says that the country abounds with the black sand and all other indications of a rich gold region, and particles of gold have frequently been picaed up in the bed of the Arkansas many miles below the mouth of the Red Fork and at that place, but the Indians have hitherto heen so hostile as to prevent the working or exploring of the mines.

There are now several companies fitting out at this place to start under the guidance of Chasholm to the newly discovered gold diggings, armed and equipped to protect themselves from the savages, as well as fitted out for digging the presons dust, so that we shall very soon hear all about the richness of the Red Fork mines. That there is gold there, and in considerable quantities, those acquainted with the country do not doubt for a moment, but whether it is found in such abundance as to enable a single hand to wash out \$100 per day with nothing to work with but a common wash basin, as some returned Missourians, now here laying in supplies for the mines, report, is somewhat diabelieved: but those who have been there and have the best right know, have all conficence of the richness of the mines.

You shall hear from me again as soon as I hear from the mines, say in ten days or two weeks, should this communication receive favor.

ReilaSLE.

The new hemestead law of Massachusetts exempts man's implements or tools from the law's stutch. In its supposed to cover the libraries of lawyers and schools as well as the adres and squares and planes of caretain

Interesting from Central America OUR HONDURAN CORRESPONDENCE. Omoa, (Hondares,) Feb. 25, 1865.

Pamphlet of the Inter Oceanic Company Productions of Honduras Woods for Ship Building The India Rub-ber Tree-Later and Wages-Gold and Other Me'alt-Price of Lands-Emigration British Influence. As the pamphlet published by the Honduras Inter-

oceanic Company will draw public attention to that country, I enclose you a few remarks on the capabilities and productions of the State of Honduras, which may be interesting to your readers, and be the means of drawof Central America.

The coast of Honduras, on the Atlantic side, ab

with many valuable woods, the principal of which are mahegany and cedar, toe well known in commerce to require any description; but there are many others not so well known, which might well be worth the attention of shipbuilders, millwrights, and other person, who require hard and durable woods. Of these the first I shall mention is the guanacast, or tuberese, (I give the Spanish and English name, Jan everlasting word; there are small schooners in Bellie, with solid bottoms of this wood, (as it grows to an immense size) which are known to have lasted one hundred years, and I believe one is still running. The chickipaste, or billy webb, which some captains of vessels who have loaded in Demerara tell me captains of vessels who have loaded in Demerara tell me is similar if not the same as the greenbeart—a wood much used in England at present for shippuil ting purposes—is an extraordinarily hard wood and is used by the inhabitants for sugar mills. The guanipole or lotus, is another hard wood used for cogs in the cyliaders of the sugar mills. Both these trees grow to a large size. The hispéra, or sepadilla, a wood similar in some respects to hickory, but more durable, is used for posts in houses, lasting forever, never rotting in the ground, but rather petrifying; the more, a very hard wood, is used for similar purposes; the quebra hacha, (Anglicised break axe) in English, iron wood—is, as its name implies, as hard as from these three last will be found squaring from one feet to two. And last will be foun? squaring from one foot to two. And there are a great variety of similar woods, too numerous to mention, which only require to be known to be in request.

The ladia rubber tree is found here in any quantity, The ladia rubber tree is found here in any quantity, close to the rivers; and any person or persons acquainted with the mode of preparing the gum for maket, would easily realise a very handsome sum. Fastic is abundant; large quantities of the best species of Brazil are to be found in the interior; but the rivers there are too dangerous to admit of transportation by water, and land carriage being only possible with mules, is too expensive; but any one one understanding the mashed of extracting the dye and making it into a pasts, as is done in Yucatan with the logwood, would no doubt find it extremely profitable.

The whole country is covered with pitch pine, which would produce pitch, tar, turpentine and rosin to any samount; and as the pine is found near the coast, these can easily be brought to market, the rivers when approaching the coast running through large valleys with moderate force, and being perfectly navigable for large canoes.

The inhabitants of the country having been employed in cutting mahogany, are all good axemen, from the circumctance that they are constantly cutting down the woods to make plantations and corn pieces. The plough being unknown here, obliges them every two or three years to cut down virgio lands. Laborers can be obtained on the coast for \$6 or \$7 a month, and in the interior much cheaper.

Cattle are plentiful and cheap, and any quantity can be obtained either for working oxen or food. Indian cern, plantains, rice and frijoles (a species of bean) are what is mostly consumed by the people, and are plentiful and cheap.

In addition to the woods, many very valuable balantic tree abover, and others reached in the coart particular and cheaps. close to the rivers; and any person or persons acquaint-

and are worked by the natives. I have been assured also by gentlemen from the interior that coal is to be met with.

Uncleared lands, and of the best quality, are abundant, and to be purchased as from \$12 to \$16 the cabellerias (a cabellerias of land is 2,500 yards long by 1,250 wide, or two cabellerias are 5,000 square yards.) Sugar came, cotton, coffee, the indigo plant, and, in sbort, all the productions of tropical climates, grow here exceedingly well. And in conclusion I have only to remark that the country merely requires being known for emigrants to flock here. And here I may be permitted to observe that the American government would co well to encourage emigration to this country were it only to set as a counterpoise to that encrosching spirit which is so peculiarly the distinguishing trait of the British government, and which, by their compation of San Juan, Limebouse, on the Mosquito shore, and various other aggressions on Central America, it would appear they are determined to upbeld to the utmost; and unless the United States are not their all-powerful protection, will and by reducing these free and independent States (who, by the way, are well disposed to the Americans, and look to them for all and support in resisting the encroachments of the British government; to the state of British dependencies.

I should observe that the climate is remarkably healthy, and in the interior particularly so. Bonduras is sunated in about 16 deg. north latitude, and is not so hot here at the hottest period of the year as it is in New York at the same period—coips de solell and people dropping down from the heat, never occurring here.

I should observe that any quantity of the abovementioned woods can be obtained in the rivers of Ulus and Chimicon—that is to say, in the woods adjacent; and where these abound the rivers are perfectly navigable for large cances, flowing through large valleys, without any falls or rapids.

EL HONDURENO.

Onco., Hon., Feb. 26, 1855.

Roule from New York to California by Omoa—Whal Travel

boate—Trade with Culifornia.

For persons desirous of making a quick trip to California from the United States, and wishing to avoid long

nia from the United States, and wishing to avoid long sea voyages, perhaps no route is so advantageous as the one from Omoa to the ports of Tigre, Real, Leja, Union and Libertad: and were it generally known, would, I am sure, be much frequented. Any one desirous of trying this route should embark for the British settlement of Honduras (Belize). Vessels from New York and New Orleans are sailing constantly for that port. On arriving at Belire, he will find coasting vessels sailing every day for Omoa; the trip is generally made in from eighteen to twenty four hours. On arrival at Ome 5 the traveller has to provide himself with three mules—say two riding mules and one baggage mule, and two mozos—one should be a tight led for a servant, and the other a muleteer. The mules can be either hard or the other a muleteer. The mules can be either hired or the other a muleteer. The mules can be either hard or purchased—the hire of three mules to a port on the Pacific would be from \$60 to \$70. The purchase of three mules would amount, say to \$130, viz.:—\$60 for the traveller's own, \$40 for the servant, and \$30 for the baggage mule; and these, on arrival at one's destination, can be sold, so that probably purchasing is the cheapest, although it has its inconvenience, in ca e of anything happening to the mules on the road. If the mules are bired, care should be taken to make the agreement with the owner that he either goes himself or finds the mule-ter; and let it be expressly understood in the agreement, which should be in writing, and witnessed by the alca'de, that the traveller is in no way responsible for anything that may happen to the mules. The mozos can be obtained for from \$12 to \$15 each; and if the anything that may represent the second and if the traveller is ignorant of the Spanish language, he will have no difficulty in fluding lads in Omea who speak both English and Spanish. The traveller should be provided with two trunks, which, with their contents, should not exceed 160 lbs. each—if leas the better; a leather hide, soft, to admit of its being doubled up, which is called here a maida, and being waterproof, in this is enedoced a hammock, sheet, blanket and suit of clothes—for the traveller will have to sleep in a ham mack all the road; for, be it observed, bads are only to be met with occusionally. Naxt, a pair of saddle bags, in which are stowed a small pot for boiling water in, some coffee or chocolate, a little sugar, (as these articles can be purchased at various towes on the route, a small quantity,) a cup or two, idem plated, a hirle and fork, and any other recessary. The servant carries the saddle bags, and the malded before, although some pre-

for to put the moleta between the trunks, when the not over heavy. The traveller should be provided a good waterproof coat, and good boots, but not rabbers, as he will find them too hot on a sur-

a geed waterproof coat, and good boots, but not robbers, as he will find them too hot en a sur day.

I should also advise him to purchase a saddle it States, but taking care it is made after the Mc model. The English and American saddles being for anima's so much larger and rounder on the backsure to gall the mules. Care should also be taken the girths and crupper use a strong as pessible, as are many steep mountains to ascend and descead, will new suppose the traveller is ready to start, he despatable the cargo mule ahead. He can leave at 10 or 11 o'clock, as the first day of breaking gothere are always various matiers to arrange, which was coe leaving early; and at 3 or 4 in the after he will arrive at a place called Rancho Grande, this mules will be well taken care of. Here he will main for the right. The next day he will arrive town selled can Pedre, and from there, in four a days, he will find bimself in the city of Comeys Here, if he walse to see the lions, he can remain or tao, and give his mules a rast; but if anxious ton, will, in from five to six days, arrive at any cabve mentioned ports. This route is quite free highway robbers, and he will find the people civils hespitable, and with the greatest security can ledgay house along the route, as inns are unknown ir country.

The mode of travelling is as follows:—It is alway.

highway roobers, and he wist find the people sivils hespitable, and wich the greatest security can ledd any house along the route, as inns are unknown in country.

The mode of travelling is as follows:—It is alway visable to start as early in the moraning as possible stry one's breakfast ready cooked, which can be versight; at about 12 o'ciock, on arriving at any r good gesting place, where there is water and gou unsaddle your moles, who are sure to take a roll, than which nothing is more invigorating to my ourself and mozor get breakfast, and, if so diagitake a siests; if not, as soon as the mules have good monthiol of grans, you saddle up and groce your journey's end for that day, in which you may guided by your mozos, as the first object mast all e to sleep where there is plenty of grass for the m On arival at the village or hacienda (farm house ride up and ask for possada (lodging) at any house may fancy, or with the people of which perhaps mozos are acquainted; and this is never denied, u there is any slotness or other reason which wou inconvenient to all parties. If you think proper, it teams or villages you can ride up to the Cabbide set House, which, in this country, supplies the place inn, as far as lodging goes; here you will find a three or four arm obsies, for the municipality te re in, and three or four long bouches for the inhabit when sommoned by the alcalde to a junts, or mee. This you take full and entire possession of, unless are other travelers besides yourself. Your boy proceeds to see about supper, and breakfast for the day; the mu'etter takes the mules to a pasturage, nobe, purchases Guines grass or corn, or sugar leaf; and here it is well to observe, that it is will you will preceive, need of corn at night, and am in the morning, when it can be got, which is not all and sight coming on, turn into your hammook and as only men sleep who have been riding all day.

The traveller can get along at an expense of free deliar and a half to two dollars a day; but of cours you will preceive, he must

OUR SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA CORRESPONDENC

GRETIOWS, May 31, 12:
Greytown Rebuilt—Formation of a New Governme
Constitution and Officers—Colonel Kinney, his Fra
and Chances—The Indian Turtle Hunt—Ameri Serving Foreigners-Chamorro's Party. On my way to Granada I was detained a few days I and thinking it may interest some of your reader hear from this place, I have the pleasure to say it was surprised to see Greytown, annihilated ten me-sgo, rebuilt, hotels and stores open, and every!

working on as quietly as ever. On the evening of the 24th inst, the citizens mat the purpose of forming a new government; several jects for a new constitution were presented; a committee of five appointed to repert, who after some delibera

presented a well drawn up constitution, which was uranimously adopted. The meeting was numerous tended by all the respectable and intelligent inhabite everything passed off in the most pleasant manner,

the following officers were duly elected:—
Mr. F. I. Martin, Chief Magistrate, Don Roman R
and Mr. Antoine de Barruell, Associate Magistrates;
August Knipping, Clerk of the city; and Mr. Che

August Ampping, cork of the city, and an extension of Stanley, Marshal.

This time I see that everybody appears to be pleased, with the exception of some two or three, wh bink, have some private reasons to keep this place we cut a government, for they are about the only ones. are to see Col. Kinkey and his friends-(what a h

are to see Col. Kin.ey and his friends—(what a ha man to have so many friends!)—land here; and I am a rone of the opposition were at the meeting, and it who are opposed are not overburdened with a g smount of sense. I saw one of the former dignita trotting around with a protest against the new for government, but up to the present he has hardly signatures, for even the new that spoke, previous to meeting, gasinst forming a new government, are a well pleased with the new constitution.

About the Kinney expedition I hear but very his very body here minds his own business, and the geometric protest of the country, they will stand a grown of the sense of the country, they will stand a grown of the country of the privation of the country will certainly bring great misery on themselved for the country of the protest of the cannot proceed forthwith up the river they will certainly bring great misery on themselved for the country of the propose of the country of the propose can looke and cultivate lands in these latitudes.

I see a large number of Mosquito Indians here on the soup and steaks are below par.

It sough a trange here to hear neonle calling the

annal tortie ann. and large green turtle are nounirg about, selling for \$1 50 a piece, so that genuine itie soup and steaks are below par.

It sounds strange here to hear people calling the
selves american citizens, and entitled to all the rigand protection of our great Republic, when the simen have held public office in a foreign country,
taken the oath to a foreign constitution, when it is aunderstood principle with our government, and so
fined by Webster and Marcy, that citizens of the FiniStates accepting office under foreign government, itaking the oath or allegiance to the constitution and he
of their adopted country, forficet all claims to the rigand protection of our government.

From the interfor I learn that the old Chamerre pa
are again victorious, and within sighteen miles of Le
and after arriving at Granada I will try to let you h
from me again.

From the interior 1 learn that the old Chamerre paare again victorious, and within eighteen miles of Leand after arriving at Granada I will try to let you h from me sgain.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC —This evening is the last of searon, and as Miss Henaler, of whom report speaks the most flattering way, is to make her debut, as Limin Bonizetti's admired opers of "Linds di Chamouni' we presume the house will be crowded in every depument. She will be assisted by Signorian Vestwals, a Signori Brignoh, Badiali, Recco and Coletti, in the leing characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Domizetti's comic opera, the "Dau ter of the Regiment," is announced for this eveni disa L. Pyne in her favorite character of Marie. I bas, on many occasions, delighted the frequenters Niblo's by her singing in this character. Mr. Harris is onlo, in which he will introduce Rossimi's aris. It "Aimira," "Oh! like a Sullen Stream."

Bownev Thratark.—This evening is ansounced as last of the engagement of the Franch and Spanish L curs, who will appear in a grand divertisement. A v to the Bowery, which is at present ably emdacted Mr. Walvron and Mr. Jones, will amply repay the visite the drama of "Nick of the Woods" will commence amusements, and they will close with "Maranicilo."

BURTON'S THRATER.—The benefit of a very popu actor, Mr. Chanfrau, takes place the evening. A n Protean extravaganna, entitled "The Young Americ Artress and the Obscure Tragedian," will be the fapiece—Miss Albyrtine in six characters, Mr. Chanfrau the Tragedian. The drama of "Rory O'Mone," we hady as Rory, and Chanfrau as De Welskin, conclusion the smusements.

Woon's Minstrell.—As neual, a large amount-negro songs, banjo and other solos, dancing, "I Wandering Minstrell," and a "Concert de Juliéen," Bucklary's Sarkraddem — Lucia di Lammermoon with a very good cast, for this evening—G. 3. Backla Edgaro, and Miss Heanor as Lucy. Besides, the will be a variety of piaintive melodies, instrument pieces, and dancing.

PRULARLY'S Sarkraddem — Lucia di Lammermoon with a

place, every evening next week.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.—We get alarming account of the effect of the late rains upon the alreams her abouts, causing a flood almost unprecedented. Our or Cuyabogs rushes through the city with a force it hat not felt for ten years, and the flats adjoining the streams re thoroughy flooded. Upon the two branches of the Black River, in Loraine county, the damage has bevery severe. Upon the West branch of that river, Elyris, the saw mill and sash and blind factory beloning to N. B Gates, was carried away on Sunday night The dam broke away under the mill, completely sweeing the building off, but leaving the larger portion of the dam standing. The building was of wood and not very alwable, but the machinery is a severe loss, amountif to at least five thousand dollars. Upon the east branched am which feeds Mr. Kly's saw mill was carried away, but at least accounts the mill was standing; the township of Cartisis three bridges across the Blactiver are known to be gone, and as to the simulation other bridges upon that and other streams we are not east wised. Fences, logs, wood and timber fill it streams, and much property is being carried into the late. The crops of corn and other grain on the botton lands must be lost, as the water rushes across the londs. Did the water but stand for a few hours upo these lands the injury would not be serious, but he flood is wide spread, as by the Columbus Journal cysterday we notice the beavy rains have caused a goodes! of damare in the ricinity. Along the Scioto river and Alum and Wainut creeks, the meadows and cor fields have been overflowed and the corn hadly injure Cleveland Herold, Jane 12.

A rencontre took place in Schuyler county, Mo, the let inst., between Alexander Page and Ferdian

A rencentre took place in Schuyler county the let inst., between Alexander Page and P Lloyd, in which the former was shot for